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The Glenoid Fossa in the Skull of the Eskimo. F. H. S. KNOWLES. (Canada Geolog. Survey Mus. Bull. No. 9, anthrop. series No. 4, pp. 1–25 incl. four plates.) Ottawa, 1915.

The pronounced shallowness of the glenoid fossae in Eskimo skulls was the object of the author's comprehensive investigations. The fossa glenoidalis is divided into two parts by the Glaserian fissure. Serving for the articulation of the condyle of the lower jaw, the anterior portion of the fossa is the one taken under specific observation. It is bounded in front by the eminentia articularis, and is concave and smooth. The means of working the lower jaw against the upper in the act of mastication or triturating the food, upward, forward, and sideways in rotary motion, are principally the Mm. temporalis, masseter, and pterygoideus externus. These muscles are very strongly developed, as are the skeletal parts where they originate or insert. Besides being characteristics of a primitive type in general, these special features are of functionary origin. They are due to triturating a very tough and primitively prepared diet of a more or less purely animal nature, such as fish, flesh, fowl, raw whale skin (matak), etc. "An Eskimo's jaws are essentially of a biting and chewing type"—to explain this the author has recourse to the evidences furnished by comparative anatomy—and the extraordinary efforts employed to overcome the resistance of their food by a strongly side-to-side movement which also produces the peculiar attrition of the teeth, are responsible for the peculiar shape of the glenoid fossae. Their shallow form "is due most largely to the rolling and flattening out of the eminentia articularis, as well as perhaps to a relatively lesser depth of fossa." This state is different in civilized races, where the fossae are deeper. Their diet is of a softer kind favoring the diminution of the side-to-side movement. Instead of the incisors in the lower jaw being in apposition to those in the upper one, the overlapping bite has developed a tendency to narrowing of the palate. A table of diagrams and a number of photographic reproductions serve to illustrate the conditions described.

BRUNO OETTEKING

Indian Habitations in Sussex County, New Jersey. MAX SCHRABISCH. *Indian Remains near Plainfield, Union Co., and along the Lower Delaware Valley.* LESLIE SPIER. (Bulletin 13, Geological Survey of New Jersey.)

Under the foregoing awkward double title the Geological Survey of New Jersey has put forth its second publication on the results of its preliminary archeological work.